

# Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1826.

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**TERMS.**  
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$5 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## Take Notice.

A FURTHER sale of the estate of Robt. Simonton, deceased, will take place in the town of Statesville, Iredell county, on Monday, the 21st day of August next; where will be exposed for sale, about Twelve valuable young NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; all the household and kitchen furniture, about fifteen lots in the town of Statesville, some of them well improved others unimproved; about 200 acres of land joining said town on the Morganton road, with a very handsome site in view of said town for building on; also, the tract of land formerly belonging to John Simonton, consisting of from four to five hundred acres, joining lands of Col. John McKee, James Simonton, and the lands of the late Col. Richd. Allison, dec'd., on the waters of Fourth Creek, with a good Dwelling-house, barn, kitchen, and corn cribs. The lands will be sold on a credit, and perhaps the negroes.

Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by  
JAMES CAMPBELL,  
THEOPHILUS FALLS,  
GEO. L. DAVIDSON,  
Es'rs. R. Simonton, dec'd.

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## BY AUTHORITY OF THE State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the  
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE  
20,000 DOLLARS.  
Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d  
Monday in September next.

### Scheme.

1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1 " 10,000	10,000
1 " 5,000	5,000
1 " 2,000	2,000
2 " 1,500	3,000
8 " 1,000	8,000
10 " 500	5,000
20 " 180	3,600
40 " 100	4,000
50 " 50	2,500
450 " 20	9,000
1,050 " 10	10,000
7,366 " 5	36,830

9,000 Prizes, 2 2886 Tickets 119,430  
24,000 Blanks, 5 at 5 Dollars, is 119,430  
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

### Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	\$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to  
73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in this Lottery for sale by Messrs. C. Fisher, W. H. Slaughter, J. Sneed, and others, Salisbury.

## Ran Away

FROM the subscribers, in Lancasterville, S. C. two Negro men, BOB and SAM. Bob is about 22 or 23 years of age; low and well made, pleasant when spoken to, and converses smartly. His hands and feet are small; he both reads and writes, and probably may pass himself as a free man; his dress was black, (broadcloth) though he may change it, as he has other clothes. No particular mark is recollected, except a few light marks on his back; in his carriage, he has a sailor's walk; he is likely to deny his owner's name, and even his own, and pass by that of James.

SAM is about 26 years of age, of common size, speaks broken, and as he is an African by birth, has his country's mark on his left arm above his elbow.

It is thought that Bob and Sam are in company, and will make for Maryland. Twenty-five dollars will be given to any man who will lodge either of them in any jail in the Union, and send word, so we may get them.

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M. CLINTON,  
WILKS CASTON,

Lancaster C. House, S. C. July, 1826.

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

### ORATION.

Delivered on the late anniversary of American Independence, at Wilkesboro', N. C. by MOSSES LLOYD HILL, Esq.

(Continued from last week.)

From contemplating the distress of the other quarters of the globe we revert with peculiar pleasure to America; emphatically "the home of the brave and the land of the free." It is here, that the changes in the political, the moral, and the physical world, have been most remarkable, that all the energies of man have been called into action, and by reason of our free institutions have found ample encouragement; producing results, hitherto unparalleled in the annals of civilization. It is here, that anarchy has become order; war and famine have been succeeded by peace and plenty; the howling wilderness has changed to the smiling garden; the barren desert to a blooming meadow; the mountains have bowed to the labors, and become subservient to the policy of men; the arid plains are watered by artificial rivers, bearing on their bosoms the wealth of the universe; cities have arisen among almost inaccessible activities; harbors and quays, thronged with the busy hum of commerce, have taken their stations in remote waters, lately unknown but to the hunter of the forest or the solitary fisherman; new Republics have enrolled their names in the archives of our common country, and twelve millions of freemen, now breathe the atmosphere of liberty in the land, where fifty years ago, three millions of subjects, bowed before the British throne. It is to you, venerable soldiers of the Revolution, that we owe all these blessings. It is you we hail as the Patriarchs who planted, protected, and peopled this garden; inviting as that of Eden to our first parents. It is for you that our first, our last, and our most fervent devotions are offered up, that your days may be long in the land which your valor defended. Could you at that epoch, when your blood freely flowed for the happiness of newborn generations, have foreseen the magnitude of the work in which you were engaged; could you have dreamed to yourselves a day like this; beaming upon a new world, compared with the desolate situation of your country then. How would your hearts have leaped within you, and your labors have been sweetened by the future prospects of your reward, in the gratitude and veneration of your offspring. But all was darkness before you, you bore the approbrious name of rebels, and if you failed, the gibbet must have been your doom. Yet you did persevere, you smiled at the engines of royal vengeance, you laughed to scorn the threatening tyrant, you met his myrmidons hand to hand, and glory be to God and your fortitude you conquered and you survive for your offspring to render you not the adulation of slaves, but the true homage of the heart, which knoweth no guile.

We have briefly noticed the changes which have been wrought in our beloved country, during the last half century. It may not be wholly uninteresting to take a bird's eye view of what we may become, in fifty years from this period. Who, if he had been told, only twenty years ago, that the great northern lakes would have been united by a practical chain of water communication with the Atlantic, would have believed it? Yet this has been effected. May we not then safely predict, that the time is not far distant, when the Atlantic and the Pacific shall mingle their waters without interruption, through the centre of this vast hemisphere, and the Western shores communicate both by sea and land with the east? The tide of population, which is daily rolling back into the forest, must ere long encounter the shores of the Pacific; even should our government so far neglect their interests as to leave, till then, the mouth of the Oregon unoccupied, which God forbid, may we not then picture to ourselves, this mighty river, and its tributary streams, pouring into the bosom of a populous city at its estuary, the uncounted wealth of many Republics yet unborn, the offspring of our present prolific family of sisters? Listen to the busy hum of ever restless man, sweeping the forest before him, planting vineyards and building habitations, founding cities, rearing temples, diffusing commerce, sowing the seeds of the earth and reaping their increase far in the West, where of late the timid deer, the Elk and the Buffalo reigned sole proprietors. Within fifty years, a visit to the shores of the Pacific will be as frequent as from these mountains to the Atlantic, and we of the earth are destined to become their merchants and manufacturers. Altho' England cannot support her Navy without her commerce, which is again depend-

ent on her manufactures; yet her manufactures are not always to sit like an incubus on our energies and paralyze our strength. We have lately found by experience, that we can live without her. Every day witnesses the excellence of our own handicraftsmen. It is to us, whom she so lately despised, that she now looks for her Royal Academicians, and numerous other artisans. Beginning to feel her own gradual decay she soothingly exclaims "mother and daughter united, against the world;" but she knows full well, that another half century will not roll away, before the daughter shall be able to stand against the mother and all the world united! She knows full well that her loss is our gain. That as she decreases in strength, we must necessarily increase in power; and that she has no rival under heaven, in a Navy, in commerce, in manufactures; in peace and in war; whom she has so much reason to dread, as this free and growing Republic. Twice has she assailed us, and as often has she found, that we are the descendants of Englishmen, divested of the inert and sluggish habits which characterize the inhabitants of old countries; that our energy and enterprise are equal to our sphere of action; and knowing this, she evinces an unparalleled anxiety to secure our good graces, at once, before the evil days come upon her, for she feels the unequivocal symptoms of her own gradual decay. If you wish any evidence of her decrepitude, witness her enormous load of taxes, her insupportable list of paupers; witness her commercial distresses and her immense national debt! Are they not owing, a great measure, to the increase of our own manufactures, our own physical strength, and the home consumption of our own products? Certain it is, that the resources of this country have never been in any one point of view fully developed, because we would purchase cheaper than manufacture. Was it not then a most wise and salutary policy in our government, to increase the duties on imports? If that statesman who first recommended it had done nothing else worthy the name of a Patriot, this act alone would have handed him down as such to posterity. It is as morally certain, that our future event, that our Atlantic States must ultimately support a manufacturing population, and that they will find their markets in the South and West. It is equally as certain, that while our manufacturers increase in quantity, they will also increase in demand for the fiftieth annual sun, from this will dawn on more than thirty millions of human beings, in our own territory. Nature does nothing in vain. She formed the wide spread alluvial plains of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Colombia, and numerous other nameless streams, of the West, as granaries for the arid, and comparatively barren soil of the Atlantic states; yet these states must swarm with intellectual life, and their population, when our western forests are peopled, and the tide of emigration ceases, become merchants seamen and manufacturers. It is the strange inventions of man, sought out for his present gratification and not his future welfare, which oftentimes disfigure the beautiful symmetry of nature. It is the slave population of these Southern states, which forms a stubborn and a lasting barrier to our progress in improvement. The beautiful picture of our future glory is stained, and deeply clouded, by this crying sin, this mighty evil, entailed by our ancestors on their posterity. And most unfortunately for us, the continuance of it, in part at least, is unavoidable. The wisest of our Statesmen and the most philanthropic of our Philosophers, have, as yet, found every proposed remedy chimerical. What then can we do? We are at most but involuntary aggressors; and may God in his mercy forgive us. To endure the calamity even in its present state, requires no small degree of fortitude and patience. What will be the final result of this national grievance, we know not. Certain it is, that some momentous change must, in some way, be effected—and we are told in the language of Holy writ itself, that ours is a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation. Would to God our ancestors had foreseen the misery they were bequeathing their descendants, when first they transplanted the wretched African from his savage wilds to these peaceful abodes. Charity compels us to believe that they would have abandoned and prohibited a traffic, fraught with so much danger, not to mention its turpitude, to the future peace and prosperity of our rising country. But the subject is painful. Let us dismiss it.

Ought this day of Jubilee to be confined to our own National gratulations? It would be selfish. Others, prompted by our example, have shaken off the

shackles of tyranny, and are now free, sovereign and independent. From Saint Croix to Terre del Fuego, but one despot reigns; and if the example of an turbid be a criterion whereon to prophesy, he soon must cease to sway his Brazilian sceptre. Let him return to Portugal whither his relatives and his nobles call him. Let him beware ere it be too late, the uncongenial soil of this hemisphere to the growth of despotism, lest his empire pass from him, and like Nebuchadnezzar, he become an outcast in his own usurped Kingdom. Our sisters of the South have a kindred claim to our prayers and our thanksgiving for their success. In many particulars, our fortunes have been similar. We boast our freedom established. They theirs achieved, and partially acknowledged. We claim among nations adolescence. They demand from the more mature, the protection due to infancy. We have broken a lance with the Barbary Corsair, and wrested the trident of Neptune from the haughty mistress of the ocean. They too have created and fostered a Navy, as Spain in tribulation must acknowledge. We found a Washington at Monmouth and Trenton, they a Bolivar at Cumana and Bogotas. Our forefathers alike sought a retreat from oppression in the inhospitable wilds of a new world, and they found LIBERTY. Not reclining on the downy couches of indolence and repose;—not towering among the gilded domes of palaces and Royal temples; not dallying in the gorgeous anti-chambers of Princes and Potentates; but amid clouds of dust, and heaps of vanquished enemies. For them, the goddess personated the hardy son of the forest, sweeping away with an unerring aim, the minions of despotism. For them she assumed the sylvan genius of the rocks and mountains; taming by her gentle art, the wild and ferocious savage. For them she clad herself in the costume of the sailor boy.

"Whose march is o'er the mountain wave,  
Whose home is on the deep?"  
For them, she inspired the aged matron with the fortitude of the veteran, grown grey in the wars of independence, and for them alike, she implanted in the breast of every American, whether born under the tropical sun, or in the bosom of the lofty Chimborazo; or whether the frozen regions of Baffin's Bay or Patagonia gave him birth, an inveterate and eternal hatred of tyrants. Thus far our origin and our progress have been parallel; and may Infinite Wisdom ordain, that our sages at Panama may form and consolidate a league of amity and friendship, that shall visit among the great family of American Republics, when the thrones and kingdoms of the old world shall have crumbled into dust, and not a wreck remain of their names or stations on earth. Ancient Greece, when threatened with extermination by the myriads of Xerxes, severely felt the necessity of a general league for her defence; and after the whirlwind had passed over, she reorganized her council of Amphycions, to ensure unanimity in similar cases of invasion. Nothing could have raised Rome to the acme of power and glory which she ultimately attained, but a close union among the states of Italy. It is in times of peace that preparations for war are best effected, and that our friends are not easily grasped to us by chains of adamant. 'Tis then the moment to secure the commerce and the friendship of our Southern sisters. This the time to convince them that our interests, our duties, and our sympathies are united in one common cause; the great cause of humanity. Of the policy of this measure of our government, let us say nothing here. More than was proper has already been said, and written elsewhere. It is adopted, and it is the duty of every citizen to support the laws that exist.

Let us return to the immediate object of our assembly. The great day of Jubilee, the day which has seen the fiftieth annual sun gild the eastern horizon, and notwithstanding the scoffs and false prophecies of our enemies, has found us enjoying the blessings of liberty, of ease and comfort, under our own vine and fig tree. How often was it tauntingly said, that our boasted Republic could not exist even for the space of time, already elapsed, since its foundation. How often was it sneeringly predicted, that this anniversary would find our union dissolved, and many if not all the members turned to their former allegiance to the tyrant of the ocean. But thank heaven we still unite, and more firmly than at any former period. Party spirit, the great demon of political discord, is already strangled; and after a few more convulsive throes, must finally give up the ghost. For this we are partly indebted to the mild and liberal spirit of the late Administration; and our present chief Magistrate promises fair to finish the great work left undone by his predecessor.

The venerable and revered Jefferson said, "we are all federalists, we are all republicans;" but Monroe and Adams act upon the same principle. Our union renders us invincible, and it may be safely calculated upon for ages to come; corruption in the great mass of the people, alone can dissolve it. Many and important are the considerations which endear this day of Jubilee to every true Patriot; and none more so than our present political consequence among the nations of the earth, our invulnerable situation and our imposing attitude. Despots dread even the name of liberty, because they know it is the knell of their existence, and they fear a coalition with us, lest the contagion of our principles should throw light upon that darkness which they prefer; and lest the scenes of a revolution, too recent to have escaped their remembrance, should be re-acted, and a like impulse produce similar effects on the minds of their uninformed subjects, and a like fatal catastrophe to their dominion and existence. No nation ever submitted to arbitrary power when they had once learned their own strength, which like all other knowledge, is to be acquired only by progression and experience. When the British Parliament first dissolved the union between itself and the throne, nothing was farther from their intentions than the beheading Charles I. When the National Convention first imprisoned the unfortunate Louis, every member would have shuddered had he believed his King must die as a malefactor under the axe of the common executioner. All they then intended to demand was an extension of their privileges, and a guarantee for their newly acquired Freedom. But short, indeed, is the journey of Princes from the prison to the grave.

As a nation, we are this day fifty years of age; but as refined and cultivated people, we are many centuries. In every point of attack, our independence has been assailed; by insidious foes within, by open enemies without; in the field and on the ocean; in the cabinet, and through the medium of that mighty engine, the press; but all in vain. Our opponents have returned discomfited from every onset. What nation of the present day, with the same resources, could assault! What nation of the present day, could boast improvements in those arts which tend to enhance the intrinsic value of life, like our own? All antiquity, through the course of many thousands of years, is outshone, in one short age, by the self-taught American, basking in the sunshine of liberty, unshackled by the tyranny of a despotic government, and unawed by the cunning of a superstitious Priesthood, established by law, and calling to the aid of its enormities, the arm of the secular power. In what page of history or biography are we to seek a parallel, in the same period, for our Philosophers, our sages; and numerous indeed are our heroes and statesmen, as our enemies in confusion are compelled to acknowledge. Who then will pretend longer to believe that America stands inferior to the nations of the old world in any of the attainments which ennoble the soul, or increase the happiness of the human race? The time is rapidly approaching when this favored land shall become the garden of sciences, and the Athenaeum of the arts, and even an American Republic set a pattern of civility to haughty Europe, when the name of an American citizen shall be a talisman of safety among the people who are now considered barbarians, and America like ancient Rome, give law and liberty to the habitable globe. Such are the blessings which we now anticipate, or may safely promise our posterity; and such will ever be the results of the unrestrained enjoyments of civil liberty, and of that equality in which God created man after his own image.

Unlike the tenants of an aristocratic government, we in this second Eden, altho' in the most humble sphere of existence, feel an immediate interest and a personal pride in every success of the Commonwealth, evincing that we the people are the legitimate rulers; and that,

"Princes and Lords may flourish or fade,  
A breath can make them, as a breath has made,  
That a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."  
I cannot close these remarks without adverting cursorily to Greece, once the cradle of Patriotism, the Sp for every thing noble, heroic, and chivalrous; Greece, which for more than twenty centuries has lain buried under the rubbish of her former magnificence; and without resistance bowed to the yoke of despotism and bigotry; awakes from her lethargy—calls to mind her Leonidas, her Themistocles, her Epaminondas, and her thousands of other heroes; and buckling on her armor, again braves herself to the shock of Thermopylae, grappling in mor-



at strife the circumsised Mahomedan.  
Now the tempest of war, like the crash of  
the elements, bursts upon the senses;  
now the turban and the crescent tower  
above the distant hills; now myriads of  
Janizaries like locusts overspread the clas-  
sic land of genius, of poetry, and the kin-  
dred muses.

The infidel Saracen trends in scorn, on  
the sacred dust of Hecate and Homer;  
while to the poor Grecian, naked, hungry  
and destitute, without arms and resources,  
almost despairing, but unalterably resolved  
to defend the soil of his nativity, or leave his  
bones to bleach upon it. Now, even  
now, the wailing of the infant without  
succour, the parent bereft of offspring,  
the widow and the orphan, steal upon  
the ear. But all is hushed. All is silent  
as the tomb. Who is he that cometh  
like Behemoth, and the nations tremble  
at the sound of his footsteps; that treadeth  
on the waters, and mighty Navies rise at  
his command; that stampeth as in anger,  
and armies unnumbered crowd around his  
standard; that shouteth the war cry, and  
the Princes of the earth cover their faces  
in terror; that hath unfurled his banner,  
and the four quarters of the globe unite  
to increase and multiply his ranks; that  
kindleth his lamp at the Aurora Borealis,  
and the moon fades away; that hath  
covered himself like the Tartar, and  
brandisheth in his hand the lance of the  
Cossack of the Don; that rides upon the  
whirlwind and directs the storm, leading  
the van of many nations, and kindreds,  
and tongues? Is it Alarick, the Goth?—is  
it Attila, the scourge of humanity, seek-  
ing the pillage of Rome? Is it Brennus,  
the Gaul, demanding tribute and a coun-  
try for his followers? Is it Hannibal,  
shook with the victory of another Can-  
na? Is it Napoleon, stretching forth his  
hand to the diadem of the universe? No,  
it is none of these: It is Nicholas, Nicho-  
las of Muscovia—the Autocrat of all the  
Russias! the descendant of many bar-  
barous monarchs, the successor of many  
unchristian Kings, who alone steps for-  
ward the champion of justice, of christi-  
anity, of suffering humanity! It is he,  
demanding, in a voice of thunder, liberty,  
sovereignty and independence for Greece!  
It is he, who will erect an altar to Free-  
dom in her temples, or immolate the last  
reigning descendant of a long line of  
venerable Caliphs at her shrine. Like  
the frail beauty of his own harem, the  
glory of the Ottoman must fade away  
before this countless multitude of modern  
Huns, Goths, and Vandals. Like another  
Alarick, he comes to surprize; like an-  
other Attila, to destroy; like another  
Brennus, the wealth of the East must  
Hannibal, his strength increases with op-  
position, and like another Napoleon, he  
brings with him emancipation to the  
slave of despotism and bigotry. Already  
may we picture to ourselves, the great  
city of Mahomet, tumbling in ruins at  
the feet of the conqueror, and the smoke  
of her mosques and palaces ascending up  
to Heaven. Already the piercing cries of  
faithless Moslems rend the air; the  
Janizaries sleep on their posts, but 'tis  
the slumber of death. Like Chorazin  
and Ninevah, like Babylon and Tadmor,  
the place of her unhallowed altars shall  
be no longer known or remembered  
among men. All Europe shall hence-  
forth burn incense to one God, and sing  
hosannas to but one true and living  
prophet. The Impostor of Mecca shall  
be numbered with the false Priests of  
Baal; the Kaaba shall be neglected and  
forgotten; the crescent shall become a  
bye-word of derision; and Christianity reign  
triumphant, where Islamism scourged the  
nations with whips and scorpions. How  
glorious the name of him who shall effect  
all this! Antiquity grows dim in the  
splendor of his achievements; nor shall  
time, ere eternity clip his wings, pro-  
duce his superior. Such is Nicholas the  
descendant of the Czars; and such his  
high destiny, if the God of Sabaoth be  
with him.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPLIER.

#### THE TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

The mail of last evening brings us an  
address from Mr. P. H. Darby to the citi-  
zens of Kentucky, which casts additional  
light upon the murder of Col. Sharp.  
Among the circumstances which he  
brings forward, is the copy of a very  
singular inscription, written by Mrs.  
Beauchamp, and offered to the editor of  
the Argus for publication, previous to her  
death:

#### EPITAPH.

To be engraven upon the Tombstone of Mr. and  
Mrs. Beauchamp—written by Mrs. Beauchamp.

Entombed below in other's arms  
The husband and the wife repose,  
Safe from life's never ending storm,  
And safe from all their cruel foes.  
A child of evil fate she liv'd,  
A villain's wiles her peace had cross'd—  
The husband of her heart reviv'd  
The happiness she long had lost.  
He heard her tale of matchless woe,  
And burning for revenge he rose,  
And laid the coward villain low,  
And struck dismay to virtue's foes.  
Reader! if honor's generous blood,  
E'er warm'd thy breast, here drop a tear,  
And let the sympathetic flood,  
Sleep in thy mind its traces bear.

A father, or a mother thou,  
Thy daughter view in grief's despair—  
Then turn and see the villain low,  
And here let fall the grateful tear.

A brother, or a sister thou,  
Dishonor'd see thy sister dear!  
Then turn and see the villain low,  
And here let fall the grateful tear.

Daughter of sorrow! moist thy tear,  
This tomb of love and honor claim—  
For thy revenge the husband here  
Laid down in youth his life and frame.

His wife disdain'd a life forlorn,  
Without her heart's lov'd, honor'd lord;  
Then, reader, here their fortunes mourn,  
Who for their love their life-blood pour'd.

Again:—"In a letter to Wm. C. Brad-  
burn, of the 18th March last, she says,  
'My father, brother, sister and friends  
were all dead! I was a defenceless fe-  
male, unjustly robbed of character.'

Mr. Darby subjoins also the following  
statement:

"To Mr. Wingate, Beauchamp said,  
in the presence of his wife, and to which  
she yielded her confirmation and assent,  
that the Sharps had forged certificates,  
showing that the child of Mrs. Beauchamp  
was a mulatto, and shewed them to Mrs.  
Sharp, to reconcile her, and quiet the  
repose of his own family. And that Mrs.  
Sharp, and Mrs. Scott, her mother, might  
blame themselves, in a very great de-  
gree, for the murder of Col. Sharp."

Mr. D. adds:

"The nearest that I have been able to  
come to correct knowledge of Mrs. Beau-  
champ's original cause of complaint  
against Col. Sharp, was a conversation she  
had with Mr. Edgington. In that she  
said, as he stated to me, 'I came of as  
good a family as any in Virginia. I  
moved in the first circles of society.  
And now, to reflect and see what Col.  
Sharp has brought me to, is more than I  
can bear. He first seduced me; and not  
content with that, he then slandered me  
to gratify the feelings of others. And  
now I am, by the instrumentality of the  
Sharps, in a dungeon with my husband  
condemned to die, for what you, or any  
other man of your spirit, would have  
done.' These observations, together  
with what she has written and done,  
shew very clearly what she considered  
her wrongs to consist in. Col. Sharp is  
said to have addressed her. He obtained  
her confidence and her affections. He  
ripped her chastity, and then abandoned  
her for another. But whether she after-  
wards fell a sacrifice to her affections, or  
her revenge, is what the spirit of her  
feelings and the course of her actions,  
leave very doubtful. Ambition, love  
and revenge, appear to be the predom-  
inant traits of her character and feelings.  
In the two first by Col. Sharp, she then  
intended to indulge the latter, by pouring  
poison into the cup of his domestic bliss,  
by taking from Mrs. Sharp, what she  
could not herself enjoy—the blessing of  
domestic peace and happiness of conju-  
gial faith. But in this design, she  
found herself again disappointed, by the  
production of certificates; and then she  
had determined upon his life, as the last  
means of gratifying her revenge, and dis-  
appointing the hopes of those who she  
considered in the enjoyment of what she  
believed ought to have been hers."

From the Cheraw Spectator.

The pitiful tinsel of "Honorable,"  
appended to such names as Jefferson  
and Adams is in our opinion any thing  
but dignified. "The Honorable John  
Adams, the Honorable Thomas Jeffers-  
on!" Why, this to our ears, sounds  
as incongruously as would "George  
IV Esquire, King of Great Britain and  
Ireland," or his excellency Fernando  
Septimo, the adored King of Spain  
and the Indies. The truth is, such  
names as Thomas Jefferson and John  
Adams have nothing to gain from  
title—they might give splendour to  
title; but title belittles them! The  
highest title which Regal or Imperial  
pomposity has ever assumed, would  
fade to insignificance, attached to  
either of their names. The mere  
name carries with it more of honor,  
more of excellency, and more of Ma-  
jesty, than could be attached to it by  
all the titles ever tacked to an oriental  
despot, or German Landgrave.

Fly Water.—Dr. Robinson states  
that he has for sale at his house, No.  
296 Hudson street, New-York, a cele-  
brated liquid for the destruction of  
flies. Small quantities are placed  
within their reach, and soon after  
drinking it they become stupid, and  
fall lifeless, by hundreds and thou-  
sands.

Bell's London Weekly Messenger,  
gives the following remarkable fact.  
Last week, amongst the vessels which  
left Ramsgate Harbour, was a large  
Swedish brig, named North Pole—the  
captain of which, a fine healthy man  
at the age of eighty years, says he left  
his father living and well in Sweden,  
at the great age of one hundred and  
twenty-two years.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

There are 3500 medical practition-  
ers in London, and only 900 in Paris.

The London papers relate, that  
"some fellows in the West of Eng-  
land had been selling cucumbers made  
of plaster of Paris."

The Atlas, a newspaper recently es-  
tablished in London, is unquestionably  
the largest sheet ever printed. It  
measures forty-four inches and three-  
quarters one way and thirty-two inches  
and one-quarter the other. And yet  
miraculously as it may appear, such a  
sheet would be filled with infinitely  
less labor to the editor, than one of  
our journals where we are obliged to  
abridge all matters, in order to squeeze  
in the current articles of news.

South-America.—The British gov-  
ernment has fitted out an expedition  
for the purpose of surveying the coasts  
of Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, round  
Cape Horn, &c. Much augmentation  
is anticipated in the sciences of geo-  
graphy, botany, and natural history.

The "Boyne Water, a Tale, by the  
O'Hara Family," has appeared in  
London, but has disappointed the ex-  
pectations which the former produc-  
tions of that gifted family, or rather  
Mr. Banim, the real author, had led  
the critics to form.

Mrs. Radcliffe's posthumous ro-  
mance of Gaston de Blondeville, has  
appeared in London, and is spoken of  
in the Literary Gazette, as being  
worthy of her fame.

Pun.—A gentleman being rather  
hot-pressed in company to sing a song,  
pettishly observed, that "they wished  
to make a lutt of him." "By no  
means, my good fellow," rejoined one  
of his tormentors, "we only want to  
get a stave out of you."

A fresco painting has been discov-  
ered at Pompeii, representing an erup-  
tion of Mount Vesuvius, and several  
processions at the foot of the moun-  
tains. If this picture be correctly  
drawn, the site of Naples was for-  
merly much more elevated than at  
present, and the Somma did not exist,  
or rather formed a part of Vesuvius.

The family of Mrs. Randolph, Jeff-  
erson's daughter, consists of eleven chil-  
dren.

One man has been arrested at George-  
town, D. C. on suspicion of being the  
murderer of Miss Cunningham.

A verdict of \$400 was obtained at the  
late circuit in Otsego county, N. Y. against  
Calhoun and others, of Bowman's creek,  
for riding the plaintiff in a crate!

It is calculated that thirty thousand per-  
sons were assembled in Howard's Park,  
at Baltimore, on Thursday week, at the  
delivery of the oration on Thomas Jeff-  
erson and John Adams.

A writer in New York Daily Adver-  
tiser, states, that a small dose of turpentine,  
about the size of a common hazel nut,  
and weighing 16 to 17 grains, will check the  
cholera morbus, which is so prevalent at  
this season, and will generally remove it  
in a few hours.

A Mr. Green Burroughs, of Newport,  
R. I. has heard the Declaration of Inde-  
pendence read in that town every year  
since 1776.

The New Brunswick (British) papers  
continue to complain of desertion from  
the British Troops in the Province.

The Sheriff of Richmond county, N. Y.  
has been imprisoned in New Jersey, for  
confining a Captain of a vessel for land-  
ing Irish passengers, contrary to the laws  
of New York.

The Ohio papers protest against the  
sending to that State, of Slaves immedi-  
ately on their being emancipated, and  
recommend that they should be exclusi-  
vely sent to Africa.

The American Missionary Press, at  
Malta, has printed about 2,048,000 pages  
of tracts in modern Greek, and 474,000  
in Italian.

It is calculated that the annual harvest  
of grain of all descriptions in Ohio, is  
more than fifty millions of bushels.

A Canadian squash vine, somewhere in  
Maine, grew thirteen inches in twenty-  
two hours.

A specimen of Amber has been found  
in the deep cut of the Chesapeake and  
Delaware Canal, near where several large  
fossil bones were found.

From Baltimore to Buffalo (in N. York)  
is more than 700 miles, and the expense  
of travelling that distance is only \$20.

By a new invention, the vapour of quick-  
silver is substituted for steam. The sav-  
ing of stowage and expence is consid-  
erable. A ton of quicksilver is sufficient for  
a vessel to India and back again, with 140  
horse-power.

Our readers will be astonished, on be-  
ing informed, that from the first of April  
to the first of July inst. 94,495 ship letters  
were received at the New York post  
office.

Shingles are made by water-machinery  
in Vermont. Three men can make 40,-  
000 in a day.

Mr. Moulten, in his history of New  
York, says Rhode Island was named by  
the Dutch, Rood Eylandt, the Red Island.

A rival to the Sea Serpent has made  
its appearance in Canada. Seven persons  
have made a declaration of having seen  
a monstrous reptile, which resembles that  
said to be found in the island of Ceylon,  
termed the Anaconda.

A New Hampshire farmer caught one  
morning, 3 bushel and 3 quarts of grass  
hoppers; about 28,700 in number; when  
boiled, they turned as red as lobsters.  
[These grasshoppers were boiled for the  
purpose of feeding them to the hogs.]

An enraged half breed Indian lately  
made an attempt upon the life of Mr.  
Folks, a Methodist preacher, in Illinois,  
when the reverend gentleman seized a  
gun and shot him dead. The affair was  
investigated, and Mr. F. was acquitted.

There are 44 places of public worship  
in Boston, including five missionary chap-  
els, one school house, one hall and two  
churches unfinished.

On the 28th ultimo, there were three  
hundred and sixteen prisoners in the Ma-  
ryland penitentiary—of whom one hun-  
dred and sixty eight were employed in  
carding, spinning, quilling, warping and  
weaving.

A convoy has lately arrived at Vera  
Cruz, from the city of Mexico, with one  
million five hundred thousand dollars.

It is stated in the Savannah Republican,  
that it is the intention of Alabama to ex-  
tend the operation of her laws over the  
whole country ceded by the treaty of In-  
dian Springs and within her limits, and to  
tax all Indians within such bounds.

William B. Chas.—This gentleman, at  
the request of 108 Freeholders of Notto-  
way county, has consented to become a  
candidate for Congress, in the District  
composed of the counties of Amelia, Pow-  
hatan, Nottoway, Chesterfield and the  
Town of Petersburg. In his reply to the  
letter of the Gentlemen requesting him  
to become a candidate, he says.

[N. C. Journal.]

"I also deem it my duty to inform you  
that I am not prepared to pledge myself  
to an unqualified opposition or support of  
the present, or any other administration.  
If I ever should be called upon to serve in  
Congress, I must be left perfectly free in  
the choice of measures to be judged of  
according to my unbiased views of their  
beneficial or injurious bearings upon the  
interests of the country, always subject to  
the control arising from the relation of  
Representatives and Constituents, alto-  
gether regardless of their bearings upon  
the administration in any respect what-  
ever. But this remark will apply to mea-  
sures hereafter to be disclosed to the pub-  
lic. So far as some of the most promi-  
nent measures of the administration have  
been laid before the public, I pledge my-  
self not only to oppose them, but to make  
open and exterminating war upon the  
principles which have been suggested, as  
the pretexs for those unwarrantable  
measures, as I conceive them to be:  
Principles founded, as I conceive, upon  
direct usurpations, and not only unwar-  
ranted by the constitution, but opposed to  
every orthodox republican principle, while  
de-potic claims and capacities are set up  
for the government of the United States  
beyond those of any other government  
under the sun; at least as far as has come  
within my knowledge."

We understand, that upon the applica-  
tion of his Excellency Governor Burton  
to the President of the United States, Col-  
onel Tuttle of the Corps of Engineers,  
now upon duty near Wilmington, has, by  
order of the President, been placed at the  
disposal of our Board of Internal Improve-  
ments, for the survey of Cape Fear Riv-  
er. This augurs well to our Navigation,  
and is honorable to the Governor's anx-  
iety to promote the interests of the state,  
and to the President's disposition to aid  
our views.

[N. Car. Journal.]

The Baltimore Patriot states, upon the  
authority of a respectable gentleman from  
Kentucky, that Captain Low, the wit-  
ness with whom Beauchamp tampered,  
through his wife, to swear against Mr.  
Darby, and by implicating him in the  
murder of Col. Sharp, to save himself,  
has since the execution of Beauchamp,  
been shot. [By Beauchamp's friends,  
probably.]

Total Eclipse of the Sun.—On the 14th  
of February, 1831, at 10 o'clock, 51 min-  
utes, A. M. there will appear a black spot  
on the south limb of the sun, which will  
gradually increase to the middle of the  
eclipse. The whole duration will be 2h.  
42m.

[Troy Sentinel.]

We have just been gratified with a sight  
of a curiosity in mechanics. It is a newly  
invented auger for boring square holes,  
which we imagine will be of great utility  
in many kinds of mechanical business.  
These augers may be seen at Mr. Shreiner's,  
South West corner of Race and Sec-  
ond streets. We understand that Mr. S.  
has the disposal of the patent rights for  
this State.

[Pha. Ev. Post.]

#### CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

The Providence Journal states that a  
few days previous to the 12th of April,  
the message of the President of the Uni-  
ted States to Congress, respecting the  
Congress at Panama, was received at  
Chili. The intelligence of the intention  
of the President of the United States to  
send ministers to the Assembly at Pana-  
ma, was received with much satisfaction,  
as this step is thought to insure that no  
particular state or person will now be able  
to exercise an undue and dangerous influ-  
ence over the rest, which in the event of  
the United States keeping aloof, and of  
circumstances compelling Buenos Ayres  
and Chili to accord to the wishes of Co-  
lombia in sending members, might have  
been apprehended. It is thought, if the  
United States declined sending her min-  
isters, the project of the Congress would  
have been entirely abandoned by the South  
American States. As it is, there is no  
doubt the States who have held out against  
the Congress will now accede to it. It is  
understood that a permanent confeder-  
ation, is contemplated by the promoters of  
the Panama Congress, an union of the  
different American States, upon certain  
bases to be stipulated and compacted by  
the respective plenipotentiaries. "Nei-  
ther the United Provinces of the Rio de la  
Plata, nor Chili, have as yet acted defini-  
tely on this subject, though some un-  
successful attempts were made some months  
since by the former to bring the matter  
to a determination. There can be no  
doubt, however, that both will now readi-  
ly yield their assent to the project, and  
appoint plenipotentiaries, who will, in all  
probability be instructed to abide in gen-  
eral by the opinions, and to act in concert  
with the ministers of the United States,  
as a counterpoise to those of Colombia,  
Bolivia, &c."

It is erroneously stated in several of  
the papers, that C. M. Jones, who  
has been appointed to command the  
Brandywine, arrived in New York on  
Saturday last, for the purpose of en-  
tering upon the duties of his com-  
mand. Com. Jones has not yet left  
the city, and will not probably assume  
the command of the frigate until she  
is actually ready to sail, which it is not  
likely will be the case for several  
weeks.

[Nat. Journal.]

Private information from Caracas, of a  
late date gives an unfavourable picture of  
public affairs. An effusion of blood and  
general disorder were expected to occur  
ere long, unless Bolivar should soon ar-  
rive in the Republic.

WILMINGTON, AUGUST 2.

Some of the *Rice-crops*, in our vicinity,  
present a flattering appearance. Others  
of them, indicate disease. The *Rust* has  
appeared on one plantation. —Recorder.

Mr. Mafford, of Bladen, was murdered  
a few days ago, by a woman slave, while  
he was in the act of chastising her.—Id.

#### COL. PORTER.

The National Journal, speaking of the re-  
ported appointment of Com. Porter to the command  
of the Mexican Navy, says:—"We have now the  
best grounds for believing—having seen letters  
from the Commodore himself as late as the 21st  
of June—that this information is, to say the least,  
premature. The most splendid offers had been  
made to the Commodore, not only by the Mexi-  
can, but by the Colombian government, which,  
if accepted, would give him a most elevated and  
important naval rank; but he had thus far given  
no decisive reply to repeated and urgent solici-  
tations, and we think it not at all improbable  
that, under all circumstances, the Commodore  
will return to his native country to spend his last  
days in a service to whose glory he has so richly  
contributed."

#### A Match for the Sea-Serpent.

A Montreal (Lower Canada) paper, says that  
a monstrous land-snake, 60 feet long, and as thick  
as a water bucket, was discovered a few days  
since in Canada swinging from the boughs of a  
tree. Being fired at with a musket, he darted  
across some ploughed land and made his escape  
into the woods, with a dreadful noise.

#### VIRGINIA COAL.

In the last No. of 'Silliman's Journal,'  
there is an article on the mineral coal of  
Virginia; from which it appears the bi-  
tuminous coal region of Virginia is very  
extensive, and the coal beds are from 20  
to 30 feet in thickness, and appear inex-  
haustible. From the pits south of James  
River, a million of bushels were convey-  
ed to Richmond the last year, a distance  
of 14 miles. The whole expense was 9  
cents the bushel. It is procured by sink-  
ing shafts from 50 to 400 feet. One  
of the proprietors realized the last year,  
a profit of \$40,000 from his coal pits.—  
Some of the old pits have been on fire  
many years; hot air and smoke issue in-  
cessantly from the shafts.

#### MEXICO.

A cotton gin was lately introduced in-  
to Mexico from the United States, but  
such was the force of prejudice that the  
manufacturers set their faces against it, and  
refused to spin cotton that was cleaned  
by machinery! The Mexicans trans-  
port their cotton, seed and all together,  
200 miles on the back of mules, to the  
manufacturing districts, where the seed  
is all picked out by hand.



# Salisbury:

AUGUST 15, 1826.

**Erratum.**—In noticing the death of Col. Harris, of Montgomery county, in last week's paper, an error occurred in his age, which we here correct—Col. H. was sixty-nine years of age when he died, instead of 59, as we then published it.

**Mr. Clay.**—A letter from Lexington, Ken. is published in a New-England paper; in which it is said that Mr. Clay, who is now on a visit to Kentucky, with his family, is in very delicate health; that his disease is of the pulmonary type; and that it is feared it will terminate in a settled consumption. If this be a fact, our politicians need both themselves no more about Mr. Clay's "safe precedent,"—the line of succession is already broken; and Mr. Adams may be thanked for doing it, by appointing a consumptive Secretary of State!

**Mr. Calhoun.** Vice President of the United States, with his family, reached this place on Tuesday evening last, on his return from Washington City to his residence in South-Carolina, and was detained here until the Friday following, by the serious indisposition of one of his younger children. During his stay here, many of our citizens improved the occasion to visit him; and all who paid their respects to this able and distinguished statesman, left his presence pleased and delighted with his manners and conversation.

It was the wish of our citizens to have showed their respect to the Vice President, by inviting him to partake of a public dinner; but the situation of his family made it improper to offer it. But when a proper occasion shall again offer, the citizens of our town, we feel assured, will eagerly seize it, to evince the high respect and sincere regard they entertain, personally and politically, for the individual who fills the second office in the nation.

## MR. HILL'S ORATION.

The conclusion of Mr. Hill's Oration, delivered at Wilkesborough, on the late anniversary of American Independence, occupies considerable space in our columns this week. But those of our readers who are lovers of fine composition, could not, we should imagine, have been more gratified with any thing else we have at hand, in these "piping times of peace," to serve them with. If our humble opinion be worth any thing, we will most readily express it:—that the Oration of Mr. Hill is far superior to the common order of Fourth of July speeches, most of which are made up of mere froth and declamation. In Mr. Hill's address, we see none of that *fatian* which disgusts in most other performances of the kind: it is characterized throughout by an elegance of diction, a chasteness of language, and a style so purely classic, that the most wanton critic will not dare assail it.

Since the meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, in Charleston, a meeting of the friends of the Administration has taken place, which is said to have been numerously and respectfully attended; at which resolutions were passed, expressing an entire confidence in the Executive of the General Government, and deprecating all factious opposition, &c. There seems to have been considerable excitement among the people of Charleston, on the subject of these meetings; but as both parties have now unbundled themselves of their opinions, their likings and dislikings, it is probable the political effervescence among them will gradually subside.

The body of William B. Hoe, who was lately hanged in Fairfax county, Virginia, for the murder of William Simpson, a negro trader, (from Rockingham county, in this state) was delivered up to his friends for interment; but such is said to have been the execration in which he was held by the people, that the rites of burial were denied to the body by all the proprietors of land in the neighborhood; and it was not till the expiration of three days, that ground was found in which to inter it.

It was formerly the custom in some of the states, (and may, for aught we know, yet be the custom) to bury the bodies of murderers, and those who had committed suicide, at some cross-roads, and a stake stuck up to designate the place.

## SQUIRREL HUNT.

A friend in Cabarrus county informs us, that three months since, the militia company of Capt. John Scott, in that county, agreed upon having a Squirrel Hunt: they were accordingly divided into two parties, who were to hunt from that time to the next moon, on a wager of some small amount, and see which party should produce the most squirrel scalps. At the late muster of the company, on the 29th ult. the two parties counted out their scalps: One party produced 4229 scalps, the other 3322—making a total of 7551 squirrels killed.

Our friend expresses a hope that this example will be immediately followed by other companies; as men can this year in no way benefit their country so much by any other diversion, as by killing the squirrels, corn being so alarmingly scarce and dear, and the prospect of the next crop very gloomy—it being known that these mischievous animals destroy, every year, thousands of bushels.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

**Mr. White.** It is amusing enough to attend musters and other places of public resort, at this season of the year. The candidates are seen mingling promiscuously among the crowd, and dealing profusely in *whiskey* and *promises*. I have attended a number of these gatherings, and have often smiled to see men who, all their life-time, except a few weeks before the election, have been in no way remarkable for their disinterestedness, of a sudden changed into the most patriotic and intelligent statesmen! Some, with crocodile tears, while over the misfortunes of their fellow-citizens; with a *modesty* which ought to insure them success, intimate that the salvation of the Republic is still possible, if the people have discernment enough to discover the means of safety. . . . . the election of themselves to the General Assembly! One has discovered that a Canal can be cut, with little or no expense, from Morganton to Fayetteville; by means of which, trade will be brought to every man's door, and the county be enriched by the sale of hoop-poles and tan-bark, and other similar articles at present of little or no value. Another is confident he can effect such a reformation in *Banking*, as will have the most salutary effect;—if we believe him, he can wield this machine with such dexterity as to turn the current from the overgrown purses of individuals into the public chest, and thereby relieve us all from taxation: a third is so enamoured, all at once, with the general education of Youth, that you may almost wish he may have prudence enough to save a competency for himself;—surely he means to educate one hundred, or at least fifty, of the unfriended orphans of his own county, at his own cost: A fourth has discovered,—what every body else knew,—that the people have the right of electing their own Sheriffs, and other county officers. It only remains, that these lovers of the people should discover that the people have a right to dissolve all government, or to erect a monarchy and a throne, an order of nobility and a hierarchy: as soon as the discovery is made, each of these themes will, I doubt not, have its advocates.

But I pray you to notice it, Mr. Editor, that if any future would-be politician wishes to mount the public horse by opening the people's eyes and showing them their rights in these several respects, that moment they invade my rights, and are attempting to ride on my merits. Now, Mr. Editor, you plainly see, I hope, that those brilliant offers have placed us in a most awkward situation. For the truth is, we have such a superabundance of talents offered to our choice, in the candidates, that our greatest regret is, that any portion of it should be left out of the legislature!

**GEN. JACKSON IN NEW-YORK.**  
The Editor of a country paper in Connecticut, who is travelling through the state of New York, writes home that it is *supposed* there will be no rival candidate to Gov. Clinton at the election this fall; and that it is also supposed Clinton will support Gen. Jackson at the next Presidential Election, in opposition to the present incumbent. This is just what we have all along *supposed*; and as New-York is hereafter to vote for Presidential Electors by districts, it is no stretch of supposition to suppose that the old General will get a few of the thirty-six votes of that great state, in 1832.

## LOUISIANA.

By advices from New-Orleans to the 8th ult. we learn that the Hon. Edward Livingston has been re-elected to Congress from that district, over three or four opponents. Mr. Livingston is one of the ablest and most useful members that holds a seat on the Representative floor of Congress; he is no less distinguished as a profound and enlightened jurist, than as a sound and distinguished statesman. We had anticipated the re-election of Mr. Livingston,—not only because the intelligent voters of his district (including the city of New-Orleans) know too well how to appreciate his valuable services, but because he knew and acknowledged the legitimate responsibility of a Republican representative, and voted, on the Presidential election, for the man of the people—ANDREW JACKSON.

## THE ELECTION.

On Thursday last, the 10th inst. the general Election for Members of Assembly, took place throughout the state, (with the exception of a few counties, in which it was held one and two weeks previous, to avoid their county courts.) No excitement was shown in this county, as well as in some others, in the result of the election; consequently but few votes were taken. There was no opposition for the Senate in this county, and none in the Borough. The following is the result.

**Rowan.**—John Beard, jr. Senate; John Linn, John Clement, commons.

**Borough of Salisbury.**—Charles Fisher. State of the poll—For Senate, Beard, 725 votes, no opposition. For commons, Clement 946, Linn 795, George Andrews, 412.

**Edgecombe.**—Louis D. Wilson, senate; Hardy Flowers, and Benjamin Sharp, commons.

**Davidson county.**—John M. Smith, senate; Thomas Hampton, and John Ward, commons. State of the poll—For the senate, Smith 431, John Monroe 324; for the commons, Hampton 924, Ward 650, Zebulon Hunt 557.

**Iredell county.**—Samuel King, senate; Richard Allison, and Alexander Torrence, commons.—We have not learned the state of the poll.

**Mecklenburg county.**—Michl. M'Leary, senate. William Julius Alexander, and Matthew Bain, commons. The state of the poll not learned.

**Cabarrus county.**—Lawson H. Alexander, senate; Robert Pickens, and John C. Barnhardt, commons. State of the poll not learned.

It is said that the President of the United States, and Mr. Quincy, the Mayor of Boston, are named as executors of the will of the late President Adams. His estate is understood to consist in lands, and to be considerable in value and amount.

## FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

One of the last official acts of the late Emperor of Russia is said to have been a decree forbidding the sale of children, which has been practised in a certain part of that empire.

From Greece, accounts have been received of the number of slain at the storming and massacre of Missolonghi. It is stated, variously, to be from 12 to 22,000. The Turkish fleet was seen off Mocroniss on the morning of the 8th May, returning to the Dardanelles, most probably to refit. Their next attack, it is supposed, will be upon the entirely defenceless islands of Syria. Com. Rogers' squadron was daily expected at Smyrna from Port Mahon.

## ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The meeting of this Society is postponed, on account of the meeting of the Iredell Bible Society, until the Session of the Concord Presbytery, to be held in this place, on the first Thursday of September next, it being the 7th day of the month. J. O. FREEMAN, Pres't.

Salisbury, July 26, 1826.

## The Markets.

**KYETTEVILLE PRICES, August 2.**  
Cotton, 9 a 9½; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, \$7; wheat, \$1 a 1½; whiskey, 38 to 40; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do 55 to 60; corn, \$1 a 1½; molasses, 40 to 42; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime green, 15 to 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 30; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 35 to 4 per 100 lbs; iron, 34 a 6, per 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4 a 7, manufactured, 3 a 20 pr. cwt.

## CHARLESTON PRICES, July 31.

Cotton, 8, Island, 25 a 35; stained do. 12 a 12½; and Santee, 18 a 25½; short staple, 9 a 11; *Whiskey*, 34 a 36 cents; Bacon, 67; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 10; Haggling, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch) 39 a 22; Coffee, Prime Green, 16½ a 17½ good, 13 to 16; Georgia Bank Bills—1 to 1½ per cent. discount. North-Carolina Do.—34 to 35 per cent. discount.

**Cottons.**—There continued to be a fair demand for Uplands, when compared with the very reduced stock at market. . . . . Repeat the quotations of last week (9 a 11½) with the remark that none but the very best lots reach the highest price.

**Flour.**—Several lots having arrived, the price has given way, and sales of superfine have been made as low as \$5½—at which price we now quote it.

**Corn.**—Has also declined in price since our last in consequence of the arrival of several cargoes amounting to about 26,000 bushels. We reduce our quotations to 87½ a 3 cents.

## CAMDEN PRICES, July 29.

Cotton, 7½ a 8½; corn, \$1 37 a 1 43; bacon, 10 to 11; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 65 to 75, apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

## CORRAU, AUGUST 4.

Corn, and Corn Meal, command \$1 by the Load, and \$1,25 by the Bushel—Flour sells at \$6 per Barrel, the supply in Market of each is limited. Bacon 10 cts. Beef 8 a 7 cents at retail.

## MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. at the house of John Bailly, Esq. in Montgomery county, Henry Delamoth, Esq. aged 70 years, to Miss Bailly, aged 18.

At the seat of Mrs. Conner, in Lincoln county, near Beattie's Ford, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. H. N. Pharr, Mr. William Simonton, of Iredell, to Miss Eliza Conner, of Lincoln, daughter of the late Henry Conner, Esq.

Also, on the 1st inst. by John Abernathy, Esq. Dr. John X. C. Nelson to Miss Mary Ann Wade, of South-Carolina.

Near this town, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. John Reek, Mr. Moses L. Brown to Miss Letitia Hartman.

## DIED.

In Concord, on the 4th inst., Eveline Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. Jesse D. Burckhead, of that place, aged nine months and fifteen days.

In Davidson county, on the 1st ult. Mr. Henry Somanan, an old and worthy citizen of Rowan county, (but of Davidson since the division,) aged 67 years.

The friend who favored us with the obituary notice of the Rev. Dr. Hall, published in our last, immediately after forwarded the following as a substitute; but it did not reach us till the other was published.

Died, in Iredell county, N. C. on the 25th of July, the Rev. James Hall, D. D. aged 82; for many years the able, zealous and successful Pastor of the United Presbyterian Churches of Concord, Fourth Creek and Bethany, in that county. This venerable servant of Christ has sometimes been denominated, "The Apostle of North-Carolina." He was unwearied in his efforts to promote the interests of religion, of science and literature. In the Revolutionary War he marched at the head of a volunteer company of cavalry, raised principally, if not wholly, among the people of his charge, to the defence of South-Carolina. He officiated at the same time as chaplain in the army. But it is not our intention to attempt, at present, to delineate his character, or to recount the various and valuable services, which, during a long life, he rendered to his country and his God. To Dr. Hall, we believe may be applied, with the utmost propriety, the exquisitely beautiful language of inspiration: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

At the residence of Mrs. Perkins, in Lincoln county, on the first of this inst., John Hume Campbell, son of Capt. Collis Campbell, of Maury county, Tennessee. Having for some time laboured under a pulmonary complaint, he was induced to leave the paternal roof and travel, hoping that it might be a means of restoring his health; but the disease was too deeply seated to be removed. He had only arrived in the vicinity of his native place, in Iredell county, a short time, when he was called into another, and, we trust, a better world. He had not arrived at the meridian of life, but was cut off in his youth. From his earliest years, he discovered a mind more than common; this he was studiously employed in improving, that he might be qualified for the higher spheres of life.

But alas! when his prospects appeared to be almost without a cloud to obscure them, he was arrested in his gladdening course; and has left affectionate parents, brothers and sisters, to lament his death.

In the county of Lincoln, on the 24th ult. Jacob Moody. He was a young man, about 21 years of age, enjoying all the vivacity, vigor, and health of youth, until the minute of his death. He was amusing himself in running, with a younger brother; in the race, he fell, but immediately rose with a smile, and walked a short distance to a fence, over which he leaped a very short time, heaving a few groans, and then fell lifeless to the ground. Medical aid was soon called, but no assistance could be given. The vital spark of life was gone.

## On Saturday's Mail.

### THE SUPREME COURT.

The Raleigh Register of the 8th inst. contains a list of the cases decided at the last term of the Supreme Court of this state, with a brief notice of the points of law on which decisions were made. The cases are nearly all from the eastern part of the state. In our next, we shall give such cases as may appear to be interesting to our readers.

Another fire broke out in the unfortunate town of Petersburg, Va. on the 29th ult. in the rear of Beard's Alley and between Bank and Old streets; and before it could be checked, upwards of twenty buildings were burnt down. It is the third fire there in about two weeks: the first on the 15th July, 20 houses burnt; the 2d. on the 18th, 30 houses burnt; the last, on the 29th, 20 houses burnt. It is suspected all these fires are the fruits of a concerted plan of some reckless incendiaries, whose wicked aim seems to be the destruction of the whole town.

Maj. Sanders, Donato, of the U. S. Infantry, (from Caswell county in this state) was murdered at Pascagoula, on the 7th ult. by a sergeant under the Major's command: The sergeant had been turned off drill, during the afternoon, for being intoxicated; for this, the wretch shot the Major with a musket, who lived only one hour and a half after.

James Monroe, late President of the U. States, has been appointed by the Governor of Virginia, Visitor of the University of that state, in place of the late lamented Jefferson.

James Heasants, late Governor of Virginia, has been appointed a Judge of the General Court of that state, in place of Judge Parker, resigned.

H. H. Gurley, one of the present representatives in Congress from Louisiana, (who voted in Congress for Mr. Adams) has been re-elected.

Mr. Brent, the third representative from Louisiana, (also an Adams or Clay man) has been re-elected.

## GREECE.

The Greek National Assembly at Piduris, has passed resolutions, requesting the British Ambassador at Constantinople to treat with the Turkish government for peace, on condition that the Greeks shall be governed by chiefs of their own, they paying a stipulated tribute for the privilege. Prince Ypsilanti has protested against this act of the National Assembly. The prince says: Does the fall of Missolonghi frighten you? Confide, as in the beginning of the struggle, to the well-known energy and patriotism of the nation. The breast of every Greek is a second Missolonghi. Do you need resources? Appeal to the generosity of the people—they will not be deaf. We need protection—claim it of every christian nation: our actual situation, and theirs, guarantee us the desired aid. It is in critical junctures that great nations and true citizens show themselves. It is easy at all times to be a slave; but it is difficult to become free. To arms! if you wish peace," &c.

Mr. John Randolph arrived in Liverpool (England) just after the election for Parliament, and amidst the festivities occasioned by that event. He seems to have given full vent to his British predilections, and to be on the best terms of fellowship with John Bull. Some of his sentiments suit the air of St. James' better than the Republican town of Liverpool. "Keep down the lower orders of the people." His Majesty, God bless him! and that great statesman, the Earl of Liverpool the head of the Tory and Church party—these are the topics on which he dwells with animated delight, and on which he has delivered a number of speeches to the British populace, addressing them as "Gentlemen."

A letter from an American gentleman in Liverpool, received in Boston, says: "Mr. Randolph arrived here yesterday in the Alexander, from Philadelphia. I understand he has conducted himself in a most shameful manner on his passage, and insulted both the captain and passengers. I understand Capt. Baldwin told him he would not receive an insult from him or any other person on board of his ship, and that he would give him any satisfaction he wished after they arrived. I am really rejoiced that he has found some one that will not put up with his impudence. I think, for the honor of our country, he should be put in the Insane Hospital, or at any rate not be allowed to visit this country, and disgrace us here. I think they may say with propriety, if he is a sample of your great men, the Lord have mercy on you; and so say I."

Up to the 8th ult. there had been two deaths in New-Orleans by the *Fellow Fever*, and the inhabitants were fast leaving the city.

**Commodore Porter.**—A letter received, at Norfolk, dated Vera Cruz, 22d June, asserts positively, that Com. Porter has accepted the appointment of Captain de Navio, (that is, Captain of a 74 gun ship) with a priority of date, and is in effect Commander in Chief of the whole Mexican Navy.

The editor of the Gazette, (Baltimore,) has received by the fast sailing schooner Betsey, Capt. Hunter, arrived at that port, in sixteen days from Carthagena, files of Carthagena papers to the 3d July, and Bogota papers to the 16th June. A letter from his Correspondent holds the opinion that General Paez will be condemned to death, and states that Bolivar was expected in two or three weeks.

**Havana.**—The Charleston Courier contains amounts from Havana to the 21st July. No news of much interest.

The Spanish fleet under Commodore Laborde, still remained in port. No recent Piracies had been heard of.

Markets overstocked with bread-stuff.

## SEASONABLE RAIN.

On Saturday and Sunday, we were blessed with a refreshing rain; which was, perhaps, never more grateful to the famished earth and its vegetable productions. This rain will be of great benefit to the cotton and corn crops; but we fear most of the corn is past relief from rains—especially that which is forward.

## Sale of Lands for Taxes.

WILL be sold at the Court-House of Burke county, on the fourth Monday of September next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes and charges due for the year 1824, to wit:

1400 acres, owned by John Phagan, and adjoining Thomas Young.

150 acres, listed by Thomas Collins, in the Walnut Cove. SAM'L M'D. TATE, S'g'r. By B. H. BURGESS, Dep. S'g'r.

August 4th, 1826.

## To Builders.

TO be let to the lowest bidder, at the Town of Wilkesborough, on Saturday the sixteenth day of September next, it being Superior Court week, the building of a Court-House for the county of Wilkes: To be forty feet square, or forty-five by thirty-five feet; two stories high; the foundation to be of stone, and the walls of brick. The particular description of the building, with a plan of the same, will be exhibited at the time of letting out. Bond and security will be required of the contractors.

M. STOKES,  
JOHN FINLEY,  
WALTER R. LENOIR,  
JOHN BRYAN,  
JOHN MARTIN,  
Commissioners.

August 2nd, 1826.

## NOTICE.

ABSCONDED from my service, an indentured apprentice, named Lewis Roach, about fifteen years of age. He had a shirt, overalls, and straw hat when he went away. All persons are cautioned against harbouring said apprentice. Ten cents reward will be given to any person who will return said Lewis to me.

BENJAMIN HENLINE.

Iredell, July 31st, 1826.

**State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:**  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Paul Barringer vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, C'k.

Price adv. \$2.

**State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:**  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. David Stork vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, C'k.

Price adv. \$2.

**State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:**  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. George Ury vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, C'k.

Price adv. \$2.

**State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:**  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Joseph Young vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, C'k.

Price adv. \$2.



WHAT IS WOMAN LIKE?  
An eastern prince his vassals once assembled,  
And asked them what a woman most resembled?  
One said the sun, the source of light,  
Which made all nature gay;  
When woman's present, all is bright;  
All dull, when she's away.  
Woman, cried one, we can compare  
To night, so justly, as to air—  
'Tis light, indeed, and apt to fly;  
But it unites the earth and sky.  
So woman, at creation given,  
Stood as a link 'twixt man and heaven.  
She's like the rainbow, said a third,  
That when the elements are stirred  
To strife, dissolves the storm;  
Its arch does sweet calm diffuse;  
We're dazzled by its brilliant hues,  
Its symmetry of form.  
But who the prize possessed? Sure, no man:  
'Tis an illusion—so is woman.  
The prince, who found his council thus divided,  
Left the perplexing question undecided.

LOVE IN THE MYRTLE'S BLOOM IS SEEN.  
With each expanding flower we find  
Some pleasing sentiment combined.  
Love in the myrtle's bloom is seen,  
Remembrance, to the violet clings,  
Peace, brightens in the olive's green,  
Hope, from the half closed iris springs,  
And victory in the laurel grows,  
And woman blushes in the rose.  
January, 1826.

Lines for him who can understand them.  
How can a man that's so positive and sweet  
On those whom unbelieve, delight?  
Returns to the strains which with smiles we may greet,  
Nor lose the fair wealth, (for your brow it is meet,)  
Secure it from miller and blight!

THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.  
Mr. and Mrs. BEAUCHAMP.  
So intense is the interest which has been excited among the people in every section of the Union, by the very tragical murder of Col. Sharp, of Frankfort, (Kentucky) by Jeroboam O. Beauchamp, and the circumstances attending the execution of the latter, and death of his wife, that we think, by occupying two or three columns of our paper this week, with a summary of a narrative of these events (the whole narrative taking up seven columns of the Kentucky Argus) we shall be consulting the wishes of a great many of our readers. The whole statement is too extensive to be copied into our columns; we must content ourselves with a sketch of such particulars as have not been already laid before our readers.

Mr. Kendall, the Editor of the Argus, states, that on the next morning after Beauchamp's sentence, he received a letter from B., through the hands of his uncle, which was intended to conciliate the Editor; appealing to his magnanimity, and dwelling with much emphasis upon the injustice he had experienced from the newspapers: "From you (says he) I expect more humanity. Then let me go to Greece or South-America. My life can be, there, of more service to mankind than my dying here ignominiously without law, can yield."

The Editor determined to take no notice of this application. On the same day the uncle of B. called on him, and told him confidentially, that he had confessed the crime and related the circumstances which had impelled him to it.  
B. next tried the effect of his battery upon the Governor himself. He addressed him a very well written letter, praying not a pardon, but a respite from his execution "till I can have an opportunity (says he) to let you hear whether the voice of my country is for or against my being permitted to live and go into exile." He informs the Governor that he meant to collect certain evidence important to his country, and appeal to her mercy. He therefore prays him to postpone the time of his execution "till a time something beyond the election, so that its heat being over, there can be heard the still calm voice of reason and justice." The Governor made no immediate answer. He then applied for a respite of 30 days, but an answer was still declined.

The next day he prayed a respite of the sentence of the law for 30 days, "for the sole purpose of completing the publication which he had nearly completed, giving a full and minute account of all the causes which led to, and the circumstances which attended the assassination of Col. Sharp; and for the purpose of better preparing his soul to meet the forgiveness of Almighty God."

The Governor refused to interfere—and from that moment, B. became desperate, and sought a premature termination to his distresses. Here Mrs. B. appears on the stage. She had "all along told Mr. McIntosh, the jailor, and others who conversed with her, that she would not survive her husband. Sometimes she said that she would live to close his eyes

and see him decently interred; at others, that she would die with him and be buried in the same coffin; but she always said she would not survive him three days. On Wednesday she requested the jailor to get a shroud for her and a coffin large enough to hold her and her husband. The jailor had never believed her sincere in the threats against her own life, and told her that he was desirous of gratifying all her wishes, but was afraid, that were he to procure these articles for her, he should be viewed as an accomplice in her crime. She however asked again, and urged it, when he observed jocularly, that if he were to go to all this trouble and expense and then she did not kill herself, he would knock her in the head. She laughed and told him to get them and he would see whether she was not ready as soon as he was."

The next morning (after the Governor's answer was received) she appeared to be ill, and a suspicion was entertained that they had taken poison. The Governor placed a guard in the jail to prevent its repetition. Upon the uncle's informing the Governor of the determination of his nephew and wife to take their own lives, he urged the jailor to remove her; but she declared that she would not leave her husband unless she were dragged from him by force; and the difficulty and apparent cruelty of doing it, under such circumstances, induced the jailor to let her remain.

The plot now thickened apace. B. confessed that his wife and himself had, on the previous night, taken on their knees, an ounce of laudanum between them, which she had brought from home and concealed in her clothes; but it had no serious effect upon him. And it had only made his wife very sick.

On the same night two independent companies were ordered out to guard the jail. B. being apprized of this precaution, was wrought up to a higher pitch of desperation. Yet they both slept soundly; and in the morning B. told the guard that his wife had taken another dose of laudanum, which her irritated stomach was unable to retain.

At length the morning of the execution broke upon this miserable pair. Every thing without was in motion: Within the jail, B. had drawn the table up to the bed and wrote over one side of a half sheet of paper which he folded and placed under his head; it was afterwards taken out, and found to be a letter addressed to his father, stating that as the laudanum had failed of its effect, he and his wife had come to the determination of killing themselves by stabbing.

Their measures were rapidly and adroitly taken. The wife pretended to be under some pressing necessity, and desired the guard to leave the room for a moment thro' the trap door above. At the moment of turning the trap door on the outside, he heard a deep sigh, and Beauchamp called him. He went down and found Beauchamp laying on his back, apparently in great alarm, and in loud and earnest prayer. Mrs. Beauchamp was lying partly on her left side, with her head on her husband's breast, and her right arm thrown over him. The guard supposed, that in attempting to rise, she had, from weakness fallen on him. Not suspecting that any thing very serious had happened, he sat down, resting his head on the table, until Beauchamp had finished his prayer. The miserable man continued for some time ejaculating, "Oh thou God of justice have mercy upon us."

As soon as he had closed his prayer, he seemed to be entirely composed, and observed to the guard, "tell my father, that my wife and myself are going straight to Heaven—we are dying." The guard replied, "no, I reckon not," Beauchamp said "yes, it is so—we have killed ourselves." The guard sprung up, suspecting they had again taken poison, but as he stepped around the bed, saw something in Mrs. Beauchamp's right hand. He raised her arm and found it to be a knife. It was a common case knife sharpened at the point and bloody about halfway up. He asked where they got that knife? Both answered, that they had long kept it concealed for that occasion. She had a stab a little to the right of the centre of the abdomen; but she uttered no sigh, or groan. He was also stabbed. He was stabbed about the centre of the body just below the pit of the stomach; but his wound was not so wide as that of his wife. He said he

had taken the knife and struck first and that his wife had parried his arm, wrested the knife from him and plunged it in herself. He said he feared his wound was not mortal, and begged the guard to get some laudanum for him.

As soon as he discovered they were stabbed, the guard called for assistance, and the jailor with others, immediately came in. Beauchamp begged that they would take his wife out and attempt to save her. Without any opposition from her, she was immediately removed into one of the rooms of the jailor's house. To the inquiries of those who surrounded her, she replied "I struck the fatal blow myself, and am dying for my dear husband?" She now suffered great pain and was evidently in the agonies of death. Her screams reached the ears of Beauchamp in his dungeon, and he asked, "is that my dear wife? Do bring me word what she says."

He subsequently requested to see his wife, when she was too far gone to hear or answer his questions. He laid conversing with perfect composure, occasionally putting one hand on his wife's face and feeling her pulse with the other, until he had felt the last throb. "Farewell," said he "child of sorrow—Farewell child of misfortune and persecution—You are now secure from the tongue of slander—For you I have lived; for you I die." He then kissed her twice and said, "I am now ready to go."

On his way, to the gallows, he made various confessions as to the manner of committing the murder.

They had now reached the gallows where stood a cart with his coffin in it. He seemed wholly unmoved. He was asked, if he forgave every body. He replied "Dr. Sharp has done me great injury and his life is in danger; but I hope they will not kill him." He was asked, whether he would commit the same crime again under similar circumstances?—He was silent. In every interval of the conversation he would say, with some impatience, "I want to be executed—I want to go to my wife." The jailor fixed his shroud upon him, and taking his hand, told him he had according to his request and that of his father, performed the last act he could do for him and bid him farewell. He shook the jailor's hand cordially, and in many words expressed his gratitude for the kindness which had been shewn him during his confinement.

He was now lifted out of the cart, born in a blanket and set up, supported by those around him, on his coffin in the cart. He asked for water and requested that while a messenger was gone for it, the music would play Bonaparte's Retreat from Moscow. On his repeated request, it was done. He then drank some water, and in a firm voice requested that they would tell him when they were ready, and said he would rise up. He was told all was ready; with assistance, he rose up; the cart started; and he was launched into eternity.

After hanging fifteen minutes the body was taken down and delivered to his father. In a few hours, the afflicted old gentleman with his scarcely less afflicted brother, started with the two bodies for Bloomfield in Nelson county, where Beauchamp had requested to be buried. There, in accordance also with their request, a coffin was prepared big enough to hold them both. In that condition they were committed to earth, until the last dreadful day.

Thus ends one of the strangest and most gloomy dramas which has ever been witnessed. The genius of the stage itself has scarcely ever produced a more singular one from its own creative powers—taken in all its parts from the injuries alleged by Mrs. Beauchamp, to the murder of Col. Sharp—and from that tragical moment, down to the suicide of the wife and the execution of the husband!—The Confession is yet to appear. We may then have some explanation of the fierce passions, which hurried him on to assassination. On his way to the gallows, he confessed that his wife had persuaded him to kill Colonel Sharp.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.  
The Newburyport (Massachusetts) Herald says, that Oliver Putnam, Esq. who lately died at Hamstead, has bequeathed to the town of Newburyport the noble legacy of fifty thousand dollars, for the endowment of a seminary of practical learning.

Dr. Phillips advice to persons suffering from Debility and Indigestion.

Although it is of consequence for the debilitated to go early to bed, there are few things more hurtful than remaining in it too long. After the degree of strength is restored by sleep, any longer continuance in bed, unless the debility be such as to render the mere effort of sitting up too much, tends only to relax. Getting up an hour or two earlier, often gives a degree of vigour which nothing can procure. I have known people whose feet constantly became cold and damp if they remained in bed a few hours longer than usual. For those who are not much debilitated, and sleep well, the best rule is to get out of bed soon after waking in the morning. This at first may be too early; for the debilitated require more sleep than the healthy; but rising early will prolong the sleep on the succeeding night, till the quantity the patient enjoys is equal to his demand for it.

Lying late is not only hurtful by the relaxation it occasions, but also by occupying that time of the day at which exercise is most beneficial.

If the dyspeptic be much debilitated, he should take his first meal as soon as he is dressed. He will often find himself hurt, and always less benefited by exercise, either of mind or body, with the stomach or upper bowels empty, as they necessarily are in the morning.

When the debility is less, he will often experience benefit from a walk or ride before breakfast. This observation is particularly applicable to those in whom indigestion has produced too great a determination of blood to the head, which is, for the time, increased by the incumbent posture during the night.

We are most vigorous when the first process of indigestion is so far advanced, that the vessels which receive the nutriment from the intestines are pouring it into the blood; and then it is that a free circulation is most useful in mixing the new juices with this fluid and promoting its passage through the lungs, where they are perfected into blood.

A strong proof of the popularity of American Manufactures may be seen in the fact, that during the last five years the British Exports to the United States have decreased nearly one third. This popularity is extending, and similar effects in other countries may be anticipated. England has had her manufacturing day, and we must have ours.

Curled Maple.—This beautiful wood is superseding the use of mahogany in New-York and other places, and is beginning to be generally adopted in the manufacture of tables, workstands, &c.

Forgiving Husband.—Joseph Matthews, of Gardner, says, "Whereas, my wife Irena, like Noah's Dove, has returned to my bed, and behaves as a pleasant wife; this is to revoke my former advertisement."

Sea Serpent at Home.—The Lynn Mirror says, "We understand this personage has again made his appearance in the vicinity of Nahant; he was seen last Sunday afternoon by several respectable gentlemen, our informants, inside of Egg Rock, and one of the gentlemen informs that he was at one time within a stone's throw of him, as they were on the long beach."

HARBOURING APPRENTICES.  
At the June term of Baltimore City Court, came on the trial of William K. Mitchell for harbouring two apprentices of Hester Crockett from the 1st of May to the 30th of June, 1826, inclusive. He was found guilty, and the counsel for the prosecution contended that Mitchell be sentenced to pay \$1 66 2-3 for every hour each apprentice was harboured, according to the act of 1748, which declares, that persons harbouring servants shall pay one hundred pounds of tobacco, or \$1 66 2-3, for every hour each servant is harboured, one half to the party grieved and the other to the State. The penalty incurred by Mitchell, according to this act amounts to four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. The Court agreed with the prosecuting counsel, but delayed passing sentence in consequence of the suggestion that a compromise would take place.

Rousseau.—The Grand council of Geneva has rejected a proposal to erect a statue or other public monument to Rousseau.

New Store.  
IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.  
THE subscribers having entered into partnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of Brown & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.  
Which they intend selling at a small profit. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.  
MICHAEL BROWN,  
ANDREW HUNT,  
March 6, 1826.

New Store and Tavern.  
THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Mocksville, Rowan county, N. C. in the house formerly occupied by A. R. Jones, Esq. He pledges himself that his Tables, his Bar and Stables, shall be as well furnished with every thing necessary, as the locality of his situation will admit of. His personal attention will always be cordially at the service of his customers.  
He has also on hand, an excellent assortment of  
DRY GOODS,  
HARD-WARE, and  
GROCERIES;  
which he intends selling at a small profit. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine quality, ask prices, and judge for themselves.  
JOHN A. CHAFFIN.  
July 23, 1826. 5125

Notice.  
THE copartnership in the Mercantile business at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of Murphy & Brown, will be dissolved about the 2<sup>d</sup> day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them.  
JOHN MURPHY,  
WILLIAM BROWN.  
12c32  
Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

Notice.  
THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day.  
WESLEY REYNOLDS,  
MICHAEL RICKART,  
ABRAHAM K. SIMONTON,  
JOHN H. WLAUGHLIN,  
SQUIER LOWRY.  
Commissioners  
3m30  
Statesville, July 1st, 1826.

House of Entertainment.  
THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jefferson, and county of Ashe, on the west side of the blue ridge, at the stand formerly occupied by Ambrose Parkes, on the south-east corner of the court-house. He pledges himself that his customers shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that every attention requisite to his undertaking, shall be paid to his customers.  
All persons desirous to visit a high and healthy part of the country, are requested to visit this place. As a pleasant retreat, it stands as highly recommended as any other part of the world; and they will meet with a welcome reception, and the best kind of accommodation.  
VINCENT REID.  
June, 1826. 16  
N. B. The newly established line of Stages, running from Cheraw to Knoxville, in Tennessee, passes through this place twice a week, by the way of Charlotte, Statesville, and Wilkesboro, &c.  
VINCENT REID.

For Sale,  
THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three lots adjoining, at present occupied by Cap. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodating.  
For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sneed, or Charles Fisher. JAMES H. DEE.  
Salisbury, 10th June, 1826. 712

Town Constable's Sale.  
WILL be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 6th day of September next, the house and lot, on Ennis street, in said town, now occupied by John Tuxler—also, the house and lot now occupied by John Kinder, on said street—or on much or each as will satisfy the Commissioners' tax thereon. AARON WOOLWORTH,  
Town Constable  
July 20, 1826. 7123

Town Constable's Sale.  
WILL be exposed to sale, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 22d day of August next, nine unoccupied Lots of ground, Nos. in the plot of Salisbury, 23, 24, 31, 5 and 37, in the west square—38, 39, 45, and 47, in the east square, of said town; owners not known. Taken to satisfy taxes due the Commissioners of said town. Terms, cash.  
AARON WOOLWORTH,  
Town Constable.  
July 20, 1826. 7124

Estate of John P. Hodgson.  
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgson, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
MICHAEL K. PINESTON, adm'r.  
Nov. 21, 1825. 93

NOTICE.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
July 15, 1826.  
TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from the Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for Patent Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Patents, are requested to transmit, with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may wish to be advanced, with the amount of the Treasury.  
July 15, 1826.